

***Dhondtichlamys*, a new name for *Microchlamys* Sobetski, 1977
(Mollusca: Bivalvia: Pectinidae), preoccupied by *Microchlamys*
Cockerell, 1911 (Rhizopoda: Arcellinida)**

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Abstract.—The Cretaceous pectinid subgenus name *Chlamys* (*Microchlamys*) Sobetski, 1977, is preoccupied by *Microchlamys* Cockerell, 1911, a protozoan. The new name *Dhondtichlamys* is introduced to replace the junior homonym.

Sobetski (1977:56) introduced a new subgenus, *Chlamys* (*Microchlamys*), for a group of Eurasian Upper Cretaceous bivalves of the family Pectinidae. The type species designated by Sobetski is *Pecten pulchellus* Nilsson, 1827, the type stratum and locality of which are the Campanian greensands at Köpingemölla, Sweden (Dhondt 1972:19). These Cretaceous glauconitic sandstones occur in the Köpings district, which includes Köpingemölla, and are now referred to by the informal name "Köpings sandstone." Christensen (1986) described two belemnite assemblages from it, the older indicating a latest Early Campanian age and the younger a middle Late Campanian age. Kennedy and Christensen (1997) recorded ammonites from this sandstone that indicated an age compatible with the younger belemnite assemblage. Nilsson's material likely came from that part of the Köpings sandstone that yielded the ammonites and therefore is probably of middle Late Campanian age (W. K. Christensen, in litt.).

Vokes (1980:229) reported that Sobetski's subgenus name is preoccupied by *Microchlamys* Cockerell, 1911 (a rhizopodan protozoan of the order Arcellinida), but Sobetski did not rename the taxon before his death in 1988. As required by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature

(Fourth Edition, Article 60.3), I replace *Microchlamys* Sobetski, 1977, with *Dhondtichlamys*, new name, based on the same type species, *Pecten pulchellus* (ICZN Recommendation 60A). The name honors Dr. Annie V. Dhondt, Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Brussels, for her many contributions to our knowledge of Cretaceous Pectinidae. She was the first (Dhondt 1972) to recognize the taxonomic significance of the group of species that Sobetski later named.

In addition to the type species, *Dhondtichlamys* includes eight of the nine species that Sobetski (1977) included in *Microchlamys*: *Pecten acuteplicatus* Alth, 1850; *P. arlesiensis* Woods, 1902; *P. campaniensis* d'Orbigny, 1847; *P. inflexus* Hagenow, 1842; *P. puggaardi* Ravn, 1908; *Chlamys* (*Microchlamys*) *subacutiformis* Sobetski, 1977; *P. subaratus* Nilsson, 1827; and *Chlamys* (*Aequipecten*) *wisniowskii* Pasternak, 1961. He originally also included *P. trisulcus* Hagenow, 1842, but later (Sobetski in Sobetski et al. 1982) moved this species to *Chlamys* (*Chlamys*). Dhondt (1972) had earlier included essentially the same assemblage, with the addition of *Pecten sarumensis* Woods, 1902, under the now obsolete combination "*Lyropecten* (*Aequipecten*)." She determined that *P. inflexus* is a junior homonym, which she renamed *Lyr-*

opecten (Aequipecten) subinflexus Dhondt, 1972. She also regarded *Pecten puggaardi* and probably also *P. wisniowskii* as junior synonyms of *Pecten campaniensis*. Sobetski et al. (1982) added three new species, *Chlamys (Microchlamys) acuticostata* Sobetski, 1982, *C. (M.) plestshejevi* Sobetski, 1982, and *C. (M.) entis* Sobetski, 1982.

Collectively, the above assemblage of species ranges in age from Albian to Maastrichtian and occurs in Great Britain, Eurasia, and Egypt. As noted by Dhondt (1972: 13, 40), the genus also includes a species from the Upper Cretaceous of eastern North America, *Pecten venustus* Morton, 1833. Darragh & Kendrick (1991:55) described a new species, *Chlamys (Microchlamys) propealebrosa*, from the Maastrichtian of northwestern Australia, this being the first record of the genus in the Southern Hemisphere. Stilwell (1998:44), however, questioned this generic placement. It is likely that *Dhondtichlamys* survived the end-Cretaceous mass extinction (Waller 1991, Waller & Marinovich 1992), but Paleocene or Eocene specimens remain poorly documented (for example, *Pecten farafrensis* Zittel, 1883, a nomen nudum discussed by Dhondt 1972:28). Waller (1991) and Waller & Marinovich (1992) used *Microchlamys* at the genus rather than the subgenus level for phylogenetic reasons, a usage that was followed by Dhondt et al. (1996:57) and Dhondt & Jagt (1997:44).

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